

GEORGE W. PERKINS URGES CREATION OF A BUSINESS COURT

Tells Senate Committee Federal Licensing Is Necessary.

(Continued from First Page.)

It is all-important that we do not commit ourselves to a permanent national policy until such commitment can be made in a calm, dispassionate frame of mind, the people having had an opportunity to weigh the pros and cons of the case. While this is true, immediate relief is clearly desirable, and such relief can be provided along conservative lines.

Taxing Corporations.

"We are now collecting taxes from corporations, which in itself is the first step in establishing the principle of publicity between corporations and government. It ought not to be unwise or difficult, therefore, to immediately expand the power of the Department of Commerce and Labor, with regard to publicity and control, sufficiently to create a board of control with power to license such interstate companies as, in the judgment of such a board, are clearly working for and not against public interest. In other words, in such cases substitute a board of control for long-drawn-out lawsuits. This would have the immediate effect of placing any company able to secure such a license in position where it would know that if it was proceeding along lines not in violation of national laws or federal authority, such concerns could not be or did not wish to meet this test would have no right to complain if they were proceeded against under the Sherman law.

"In the above described manner immediate relief could be provided. At the same time the questions regarding the Sherman law, national incorporation for interstate industrial companies would be under an investigation which would be completed in a clear and orderly manner, with a view of reaching ultimately a permanent solution of the whole question. Meanwhile, uncertainty would be relieved, yet we would only be building up our present Department of Commerce and Labor and Bureau of Corporations into a live, vital bureau—much the same way that we gradually built up the Interstate Commerce Commission by extending and enlarging its powers from time to time.

Must Ascertain Cause.

Mr. Perkins held that it was just as important to get at the cause of the existing situation in business as it was for a physician to arrive at a correct diagnosis of his patient.

"The enormous development of intercommunication in this country, in the century," was the potent underlying cause described by Mr. Perkins. The result of this was that one kind of communication and another extend their activities to a degree never before possible.

The Case of the Telephone.

He illustrated the marvelous possibilities of the use of the long-distance phone, and said he attended a dinner at New York the other night at which one of the guests was called out twice in an hour to the phone. It developed that he had talked with a business man in Chicago, that the Chicago man had called up other business men in Denver and St. Paul, and then the Chicago men had conferred with the man at dinner in New York again—all in the space of an hour—and a deal had been closed up.

He said that Mr. Rockefeller or any of the other great captains of industry did not have to get out of bed to get away from any such facilities as there are today.

"And I don't see that the end is yet," said Mr. Perkins, "the man who annihilates distance we put in the Hall of Fame, and when a business man comes along and applies the invention practically we put him in jail. It seems to me that is the situation which we must handle."

Mr. Perkins said development of intercommunication had made such strides that it had made the execution of great undertakings possible. He said that had been the case with the building of the Panama Canal, that it could not be done without the natural growth of a business firm.

Combination had been facilitated and men were enabled to use much capital that was not of their immediate environment.

Merchant's New Position.

"The merchant today occupies a very different relation to the people from the merchant of our grandfather's time," said Mr. Perkins.

An anomaly of the present situation, the witness said, was that while railroads, banks, and many of the products of business, are more and more under Federal control, business is left to itself to get on as it can under changed conditions.

"The time is ripe to make a careful beginning of some sort of regulation of national and international business," said Mr. Perkins.

Then, Mr. Perkins outlined his plans for immediate and prospective relief and summarized his views on present-day business difficulties. He was then questioned at length by members of the committee.

"Hiawatha" and Indian Music for the Blind

Monologues and readings from "Hiawatha," with Indian music, will constitute the program of the entertainment at the Public Library this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Miss Isabel Goodhue will be the reader, accompanied by Mrs. William E. Andrews.

Eugenie de Guerin, with Miss Ida Ewing at the piano, will give a recital Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

News of Sculptor's Death Received Here

Word has been received in Washington of the death of Thomas Ball, well known sculptor, who modeled the equestrian statue of Washington, in Lincoln Park.

Mr. Ball, who was in his ninety-third year, was injured by a fall at his home in Montclair, N. J., last month, and gradually sank until he died.

Furniture for Every Room in the House. Cash or Credit.

NEE & CO.
11 Pays to Come from Any Distance

Pa. Ave. and 8th St. S. E.

Great Efficiency Attained.

Mr. Perkins thought not. He held the highest efficiency was secured through the large corporation. He pointed to the interesting fact that in such large corporations as Standard Oil and Steel, men were selected

RUSSIAN MAY BE SEVERED BY HOUSE TODAY

Senate Expected to Concur in Arbitration Resolution Over Passports.

(Continued from First Page.)

spective of the party affiliations of its members, that the United States could brook no further disregard of the treaty agreement between this country and the czar.

For years, it was pointed out, the United States has hoped that Russia would voluntarily do away with its position, and would make amends. The patience of the United States has been in vain, and now action is being taken by the committee accustomed to deal with delicate international questions.

"We have granted a Russian citizen the right of coming to this country all the rights stipulated in the treaty, irrespective of the race of the citizen. The construction of the treaty of 1832 and demonstrates the intention of the United States Government in its construction.

"American citizens should have the same rights to visit and sojourn in Russia that Russian citizens have to visit and sojourn in the United States. If they do not, then the treaty is violated, and it ought to be abrogated."

"The refusal of Russian to recognize American passports on account of their race is a clear violation of the treaty of 1832, and the remaining question is one of remedy only."

"What action should the Congress of the United States take in this matter? I have given much thought to this inquiry and have finally concluded that the best action we can take to remedy this injustice to American citizens is to demand that Russia, within twelve months on Russia, that we desire to ratify the treaty of 1832, and that at the expiration of the notice, given in accordance with the terms of the treaty, it shall be null and void."

"Principles of Freedom."

"We must be true to the great principles of justice and freedom and equality on which our Government is founded. We cannot appear to connive at discrimination of any American citizen on account of his race or his religion or permit any foreign power to oppress him or discriminate against him for these reasons. To do so is an insult to every American citizen."

"This is not a Jewish question. It is an American question. It involves a great principle. It affects the rights of all American citizens. It is a question of honor and of the respectability of our Government."

"The question now before the Congress of the United States, therefore, is whether the United States will stand by the treaty of 1832, or whether it will discriminate on account of race or religion?"

"Provision of Treaty."

"To determine the question it is necessary to read the provision in the treaty of 1832 between the United States and Russia. Article 1 of that treaty reads as follows: 'The United States shall have the right to send its citizens to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of said territories, in order to attend to their business, and they shall enjoy, to that effect, the same security and protection as natives of the country where they reside.'"

"This provision of the treaty seems to be plain and clear."

"In view of what I have said, it seems evident to me, and it must be to every sensible and fair-minded person, that when the treaty with Russia was concluded it was the intention of Russia and the United States that the rights granted by article 1 of that treaty should extend equally to every citizen of this country without discrimination of any kind whatsoever."

"This being so, it is apparent that Russia has for forty years been violating the provisions of the treaty by refusing to recognize passports granted to American citizens on account of race or religion."

"There shall be between the territories of the high contracting parties a reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation. The inhabitants of their respective States shall have liberty to enter the ports, places, and rivers of the territories of each party, where foreign commerce is permitted. They shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of said territories, in order to attend to their business, and they shall enjoy, to that effect, the same security and protection as natives of the country where they reside."

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Not Many Stocks Pressing to Sale—Metals Strong

STOCKS IRREGULAR, FAIRLY STEADY, WITH STEEL AND COPPER SHOWING STRENGTH.

(Continued from First Page.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—There wasn't so very much doing on 'Change, although at the immediate opening and for some time thereafter there seemed to be more or less activity. London started the pace with about 1/2 point advances. This market followed, and then on the crest the selling increased so that there was a drop of 1/4 and 1/2 of a point, and the selling subsided followed by some recovery again.

Traders talk about the good character of the selling that meets the crest of every advance, but for all this the floating supply of stock does not seem to be very large, and the string is tied up so that less comes out when the slightest break is indicated.

On the break Reading, Southern Pacific, Reading, New York Central, and Lehigh Valley went off 1/4; Steel lost 1/4 from high, but only 1/2 net, and the buying brought back about 1/4 of the decline all along the list. The tip went out early that there was a big block of Union Pacific waiting to be sold, but it did not get there—the knowledge of the order resulting in some short selling that was more responsible for the setback than anything else.

Brokers are divided in their views, many holding that this is a constructive period, and that the bull end will still repay the trader. Moreover, there is again in evidence a disposition to break away from the industrial and stand by the high priced rails.

Rather interesting news came from the Rock Island office, announcement of the purchase of fifteen acres by the Rock Island for the purpose of erecting a billion-dollar terminal, the land costing \$500,000. This is taken to mean a break in the arrangements hitherto existing with the Union Pacific.

Arrangements have been made with the Northwestern and Hill lines for a through train—Chicago to the Pacific coast—via the Northwestern and Northern Pacific.

In the noon hour the whole market strengthened and came back practically to last evening's close, save Copper and Steel, and these made a sharp advance. Steel touched \$5, a net gain of 1/4.

The rails were practically at the levels of Tuesday's close, and the market was very strong, with the bulls showing a little more confidence than the bears.

Today's New York Stock Exchange Prices

Quotations furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., members of New York Stock Exchange, Washington Stock Exchange, and Chicago Board of Trade, Hibbs Building.

INDUSTRIALS.

Amal. Copper High. Low. p.m. Close. 64 63 1/2 64 1/2

Am. Beet Sugar com. 64 63 1/2 64 1/2

Am. Can. com. 114 104 11 114

Am. Can. pfd. 91 84 9 91 1/2

Am. Car & F. com. 58 54 5 58 1/2

Am. Cotton Oil com. 44 44 4 44

Am. Sm. & Ref. com. 74 72 7 74

Am. Tel. & Tel. com. 104 102 10 104

Am. Tobacco pfd. 104 102 10 104

Am. Woolen pfd. 88 86 8 88 1/2

Anacosta Copper com. 84 82 8 84

Central Leath. com. 20 20 2 20

Col. F. & L. com. 28 28 2 28

Corn P. & L. com. 10 10 1 10

Distillers Sec. com. 31 31 3 31

Great Northern Ore. com. 34 34 3 34

Inter. S. Pump. com. 35 35 3 35

International Paper. 10 10 1 10

Internat. Harvester 107 107 10 107 1/2

Nat. Biscuit com. 124 124 12 124

Nat. Lead com. 49 49 4 49

Pacific Mail S. S. 31 31 3 31

Rep. Iron & St. com. 24 24 2 24

Rep. Iron & St. pfd. 84 84 8 84

Pennsylvania Copper. 37 37 3 37

U. S. Rubber com. 47 47 4 47

U. S. Steel com. 64 64 6 64

U. S. Steel pfd. 104 104 10 104

Utah Copper com. 51 51 5 51

Va. Car. Ch. com. 63 63 6 63

West. Union Tel. 79 79 7 79

Westing. Elec. Man. 65 65 6 65

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Am. Sm. & Ref. com. 74 72 7 74

Am. Tel. & Tel. com. 104 102 10 104

Am. Tobacco pfd. 104 102 10 104

Am. Woolen pfd. 88 86 8 88 1/2

Anacosta Copper com. 84 82 8 84

Central Leath. com. 20 20 2 20

Col. F. & L. com. 28 28 2 28

Corn P. & L. com. 10 10 1 10

Distillers Sec. com. 31 31 3 31

Great Northern Ore. com. 34 34 3 34

Inter. S. Pump. com. 35 35 3 35

International Paper. 10 10 1 10

Internat. Harvester 107 107 10 107 1/2

Nat. Biscuit com. 124 124 12 124

Nat. Lead com. 49 49 4 49

Pacific Mail S. S. 31 31 3 31

Rep. Iron & St. com. 24 24 2 24

Rep. Iron & St. pfd. 84 84 8 84

Pennsylvania Copper. 37 37 3 37

U. S. Rubber com. 47 47 4 47

U. S. Steel com. 64 64 6 64

U. S. Steel pfd. 104 104 10 104

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